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judges came from Lamia (778, 779). A valuable new fragment (793) records the erection of a statute of Antigonos Gonatas about which nothing had been known before. It is concrete testimony to the renewed loyalty of Athens between the years 255 and 230. Another new document of the middle of the third century (823) records some benefactor's interest in σώματα. Have we to do with a physician or with runaway slaves?

Finally may be mentioned a document (791) which is not new but of unfailing interest to us because of the older spirit of cooperation which it portrays. In the early summer of 232

The crops in the Thriasian and Athenian plains had been damaged, and the rest were in peril. A call was, therefore, made upon the citizens to contribute funds for their protection and harvesting. The need was, obviously, immediate, for the subscription list was to be closed within the month Munychion, and it was to be met by a popular movement; hence a maximum of two hundred and a minimum of fifty *drachmae* was imposed. The call was enthusiastically responded to, and Eurykleides of Cephisia, the military treasurer of the year, was able to give credit in his published accounts for subscriptions amounting to not less and probably much more than twenty thousand *drachmae*³.

The record thus begins in 403 B.C. with a free Athenian democracy and ends a century and a half later with a subject Macedonian state. The documents rarely carry us unto the literary, philosophical, or artistic life of the period, but it is upon them that we depend for the calendar and the chronology, for specific examples of known general policies and for innumerable details of ancient public life. Above all, the generations of influential statesmen appear to us in their various civic capacities; it may be as presiding officers and archons, or as efficient members of senate and assembly. They belong to the world of action and in their day were doubtless accounted of greater value to the state than those whose names never appear in these pages. Plato, Aristophanes, Praxiteles or Menander are not the names we meet. For them we look to other documents than the decrees of the senate and the people. It is Demosthenes, or Chares, or Philocrates, or Demades, or Phaedrus, or Stratocles. Their activities are here recorded in the formal and conventional language of Athenian decrees; and yet they are not *ignoti longa nocte, carent quia vate sacro*. They too have found a *monumentum aere perennius*, although for many it has proved to be only a marble slab carved by the hand of some humble employee of the Attic state. To us they seem a pathetic line of ambitious spirits striving for unattainable goals and battling against world-forces they could not discern. But that is just the appeal of this ancient human story. We are just as ignorant of the future as they were. And for those who have eyes to see, the state-documents of Hellenistic Athens, both new and old, contain a fascinating picture of public life in a Greek city-state.

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³Ferguson, Hellenistic Athens, 203-204.

CLASSICAL CONFERENCE, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 28

As announced last week, on Saturday morning, November 28, at 9 o'clock, at the College of the City of New York, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, there will be a Classical Conference in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. The leading paper will be read by Dr. W. E. Foster, of the Stuyvesant High School, New York City, on The Reorganization of Secondary School Latin. Dr. Foster is Chairman of the Latin Section of the Committee on Reorganization of Secondary Education, appointed by the National Education Association. His paper will deal with the work of the first two years of the Secondary School course. The following are expected to take part in the discussion: Mr. Charles Breed, of the Lawrenceville School, Miss Jessie M. Glenn of the High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Mr. Paul R. Jenks, of the Flushing High School, New York City, Miss T. E. Wye, of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Professor Charles Knapp.

At the close of this discussion, the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. F. A. Dakin, of the Haverford School, hopes to have an exchange of experiences about the teaching of vocabulary, syntax, composition, and unprepared reading.

There will be an exhibition also of charts showing the value of the study of Latin, prepared by Miss Genevieve Cloyd, of Hunter College.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY

The first meeting of the Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity for the current year will be held at the University of Pittsburgh, on Friday and Saturday, November 27-28, in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of Secondary Schools of the Upper Ohio Valley. On Friday, at 3.30, there will be a presentation of the Report of the National Committee on the Re-organization of Latin in Secondary Schools, by Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh.

On Saturday, at 10, there will be papers on The Advisability of a Uniform Grammatical Nomenclature, by Mr. W. H. Rankin, Knoxville High School; Should Latin be Taught in the Seventh and Eighth Grades? by Mr. Luther B. Adams, Principal of the Shadyside Academy; and A Re-organized Two-Year Course in Latin for the General Student, by Mr. Norman E. Henry, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh.

The second meeting for the year will be held on Saturday, December 19.

UPPER HUDSON CLASSICAL CLUB

The Upper Hudson Classical Club has announced its programme for the current year as follows:

NOVEMBER 7—ALBANY ACADEMY. Annual Meeting and election of officers. Address by Prof. Gonzalez